LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10,

VOL. III. HALLOWELL, (MAINE,) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1843. NO. 2.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Communications for the Standard; to be addressed(post paid) to
AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor.

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Office in the Granite Building, Water Street.

Moral Reformation.

From Mr. Leavitt's Correspondence.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

As in all similar bodies, a very large amount of practical business was crowded into the last day. The following are some of the more material proceedings which occupied the final sitting.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider the effects of the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty, in reference to the fugitive slaves in Canada. The report and the resolutions consequent thereon, gave rise to considerable remark.

Several delegates strongly animadverted upon the 10th article of the treaty, expressing their abhorrence of the very idea of delivering up fugitive slaves to their merciless pursuers.

Dr. Lushington would give his candid opinion on the subject before them. (Hear, hear.) The article in question, independent of its operation upon slaves, was common in all treaties between countries where there is no slavery, always excepting political offenders; and he was of opinion that it was beneficial. He (Dr. Lushington,) would have been better pleased if this 10th article of the treaty had clearly excepted fugitive slaves, by reason of their incapability of delending themselves under the laws of the country into which they might be restored. He would rather that they should be retained and tried before a British tribunal, and by British law, but to deliver them up where they could get neither justice nor mercy, was inconsistent with our honor as a nation. (Hear, hear, hear.) It appeared clear that the treaty never contemplated the case of fugitive slaves, who need not to be delivered over unless adequate proof was offered as to their guilt. As an illustration, he might mention that some time back an alleged criminal fled from Ireland to the United States, and upon application being made to deliver him up, the authorities declined to interfere, unless sufficient evidence of his guilt was tendered, and upon the evidence brought forward not being satisfactory, the man escaped. But he was further bound to say that there was one thing exceedingly difficult to provide for, such as e slave committing murder, in order to effect his escape, which would be a puzzling case for any government. The treaty was open to great abuse. He did not say that it would be abused; but he did say that those who wished to make the British name honored and respected, should insist upon an express exception as to fugitive slaves. (Hear, hear.)

It was moved by Thomas Garland, Esq., and seconded by J. T. Price, Esq., "That, in view of the facts and documents which have been laid before this Convention, it is desirable that a document should be prepared on the duty, safety, and policy of the immediate and entire abolition of slavery in all countries where it exists, and that it requests that Joshua Leavitt, G. W. Alexander, Amos A. Phelps, and John Scoble, do prepare such document, to be laid before the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to be by them disposed of as may best advance the objects which this Convention has in view."

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were consecutively adopted:—

"That it is the opinion of this Convention that the anti-slavery cause would be much promoted and strengthened by the formation of anti-slavery societies, founded on the principle of the fundamental guilt of slavery, and of the moral duty of immediate, thorough, and universal emancipation.

That in order to carry into practical operation the above resolution, the delegates and friends of this Convention be requested to assist in the formation of such societies in their respective cities and neighborhoods.

That, in conformity with the precedent of the Convention in 1840, it be referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to call another convention, similar in character and objects to the present, whenever, in their judgment, the cause would be promoted by it."

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Committee and Office bearers of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; to that portion of the press who advocated their cause, and gave publicity to the proceedings of the Convention. A vote of thanks to the Secretaries of the Convention, and to the President and Vice Presidents who held the chair, for their ability and efficiency, were also unanimously agreed to.

Rev. J. Carlile then proposed the following Minute:

"In closing its important proceedings, the Convention would not separate without devoutly recording its gratitude to Almighty God, for the many indications of Divine favor which have attended its successive sittings. The assembling of so many friends of freedom and of man in this city, not only from all parts of Great Britain, and Ireland, but also from the United States of America, and from other lands; and especially the essential unity that has prevailed during their protracted discussions, demand from the members of this Convention devout expressions of thanksgiving and praise. And recognizing the utter inefficiency of any means which human wisdom may devise for the accomplishment of the object, this Convention desire to cherish a deep conviction of the necessity of the Divine blessing in the successful prosecution of their great undertaking; while equally convinced that God is pleased to accomplish his purposes of mercy by human instrumentality, the members of this Convention would solemnly pledge themselves never to swerve from their purpose, nor relax in their efforts, until by the employment of means, *moral religious and pacific* in their character, in humble dependence on the blessing of God, slavery and the slave-trade shall be extinguished throughout the world."

A solemn pause of a few minutes ensued, after which the Convention was dissolved.

I have no doubt it will appear, when the history of the abolition of slavery throughout the world, shall have been written, that this Convention has been an important link in the chain of causes to effect so glorious a reformation. The attention it has arrested here, and throughout the world, the amount of information circulated through the daily London press, the interest created in regard to the Creole case and the Ashburton treaty, the deep feeling of Christian obligation to a diligent use of means for the deliverance of our enslaved brethren, the reprobation of the odious caste of color in churches, the impression of the general and common interest which all nations have in the overthrow of so great a common evil, the beneficial influence of bringing so many honest minds into so intimate contact on so beneficent an object—are among the happy fruits already realized, as an earnest of greater and more blessed results hereafter, from the World's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1843.

Political.

Texas.—An Appeal for Votes.

The whigs in certain anti-slavery sections of the free states, are laboring hard to make capital out of the question relating to Texas. But among them all, no one exceeds the editor of the Kennebec Journal, whose exigencies are a little peculiar at the present time. The abolitionists during six or eight long years of most assiduous toil and vigilance, have defeated the desperate schemes of slaveholding whigs and democrats for the annexation of Texas. Where are this modest whig during those years? Silent, well nigh, as the grave. But now, when the scale of battle is turned, and the victory certain, he comes forth like Hercules for the war. There is, however, one striking coincidence in this metter. *This anti-Texan valor bears the same date as this gentleman's prospective nomination for Congress.*—We tell him he is too late in the dey.

The Journel of the 28th ult., contains a long and labored article on this subject, constructed with the art of an experienced political manager. Logically it consists of plausible conclusions drawn from premises, some of which are true and some false. The importance of abolishing slavery in Texas is not to be doubted, but the assumption ell through, that every democrat elected will vote for Texas, is not true. No man from this district, of whatever party, would *dare* vote thus. Besides, it is not known who the democratic candidate will be. Several have been named, some of whom we happen to know are as much opposed to admitting Texas as Mr. Severence is, and we have es much confidence in their integrity.—There is no ground whatever of alarm here on this subject. But should Texes be admitted, there is little probability that a representative would he called to act on the question, as the work would be done by the cabinet and senate, so that in any event the wreaths of patriotic glory so bright in the imagination of this candidate, must wither.

But to the article, which has reference to some recent remarks of ours on the condition of Texas, and the probability of defeating the scheme of annexation.

Well, Mr. Willey, you see the danger, and now what are you and your party doing to avert it? You are not only doing nothing to avert it, but you are doing all you possibly can to increase it. There are those who accuse you of designing to weaken the friends of freedom in the next Congress for the very purpose of permitting the annexation of Texas, in the expectation that a dissolution of the Union will follow. We make no such accusation, for though this might relieve the Northern States from the odium of belonging to a slaveholding republic, it would probably rather retard than hasten the abolition of slavery, and mightextend it to the Pacific Ocean. But we must confess that the charge against you of a desire to dissolve the Union, affords the only plausible motive we can imagine for your present case. (1)

Look at the position of things. *You* know, if others do not, that the original design of Houston and others who went from the Western and Southern States into Texas was to detach that fertile province from Mexico for the purpose of annexation to the United States: that this was done with the concurrence and secret co-operation of Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet; (2) that the correspondence between our government and that of Mexico, though in part suppressed, shows that it was a leading object of our government to get possession of Texas, and that, failing in this, Texan independence was declared, with the design to annex it to the United States the first favorable moment, the grand object being to counteract the Southern ascendancy in our government by adding eight or ten slaveholding States to the Union.—But the annexation has thus far been defeated, and now the time has come when things cannot remain much longer in their present position. Texas is sadly embarrassed and in debt. She has no credit in Europe nor any where else. The low price of cotton has stopped the immigration of planters with their slaves, and the freemen of the North go there speringly, *because* it is a slaveholding country, where labor is held to be servile. In short, since slavery has been abolished in Mexico, and while the process of emancipation is going on in the West Indies, Texas *cannot stand alone with slavery on her back;* but by emancipating the twenty or twenty-five thousand slaves she now has, she can obtain money enough from England to pay her debts, establish her credit, and through the intervention of England she can be relieved from further molestation on the part of Mexico: emigrants will begin to pour in from the North, and from England, France and Germany: lands will be in good demand, and every thing go on smoothly.—So much for the reasons for emancipation.

And now let us turn to the United States, and see what is to be the effect *here* of restoring liberty in Texas. What security can there be in *slave property* in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, and indeed in all the lower valley of the Missisippi, when slavery is abolished in Texas? If twelve thousand slaves have escaped within a few years from the southern States, run the gauntlet through the free States, in defiance of the provision of the constitution for restoring fugitive slaves, and found a refuge from slavery in the cold climate of Canada, how many, think you, would in a single year cross the Sabine, the Red river, and the Arkansas, pussing in a single dey into a climate more congenial than that they left, into a country too where they could find ready employment at wages in making sugar and cultivating corn and cotton, the very staples produced in the southwestern States, where they had been held in slavery? No vigilance could stop them. Every field laborer could take provisions enough on his back to last him on his journey. In a short time all the planters would be trying to sell their slaves, and there would be nobody to buy, and the only means left of keeping negroes on the plantations, would be to abolish and pay them as high wages es were paid in Texas.—Otherwise their fields would be left desolate, and free Texas would supply the market with sugar and cotton.

Again, how would this affect the more northern slave-holding States? Every body knows, who has been there, as we have, that the plantations in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, are for the most part exhausted, run out, by bad tillage, under sleve labor, and the planters acknowledge that they could not live or pay their way, were it not for the "*natural increase*" of their slaves. They are slave-breeders; they raise them instead of cattle for exportation; they raise them too of all shades of color; they are not particular about the breeds; they cross them any way; some ere their own children; some are begotten by a planter's son upon the mulatto or quadroon progeny of his own father, and the mixing of blood is carried on in all sorts of relations. This *natural increase* is sold for the south-western market, to be employed in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, in cultivating cotton and sugar. The transporation of them by land would be difficult and expensive, so they are generally shipped from various places on the Chesapeake Bay, and the James and Potomac rivers, and also from the rivers of North Carolina, and taken round the Cape of Florida to the Mississippi and other places on the Gulf of Mexico. Four or five of these cargoes have been lost by the liberation of the slaves in the Bahama islands, whither the vessels have been driven by stress of weather, or carried by mutiny, as in the case of the Creole. This is the *Democratic slave trade.*

Now how is this domestic slave trade to be affected by the abolition of slavery in Texas? Cut up root and branch! Not a slave will be sent round the Cape of Florida after the question is settled that Texas shall be a free country. Slaves thoroughout all the South will become almost valueless, and the question of providing compensation to the owners, heretofore a most difficult and perplexing one, will be easily disposed of.—Slavery must soon cease in Maryland, Delaware, if the wide southwestern door to emancipation be left open. (3.)

Is this matter understood at the South?—Most assuredly it is. The southern politicians are keenly alive to it. They are laying their plans in secrecy and silence to preserve slavery from the threatened blow.—There is but one way in which they can do it, and that is by annexing Texas to the Union, and this act admits of no delay.—Either delay or open discussion would defeat their plans. They stood no chance in the last Whig Congress, but they are comcoming into the next Congress with what they call a strong *democratic* majority. The President and most of his Cabinet are fully devoted to these purposes, and though they will be much divided in both houses as to the Presidential succession, yet this very division may be the means of strengthening them on the Texas question, as they will not scruple a moment to trade away the Presidency to Van Buren, or any body else who will bid highest for the admission of Texas.

Such is the aspect of things, Mr. Willey, in relation to the great question of slavery in all North America; and now what are you doing to avert the danger? If the annexation is made, you will admit that it must be done by the *next Congress*, and under the administration of John Tyler. It can never be done afterwards, and it must be done at the very beginning of the next Congress to; for delay and discussion will hazard success. The contrivers of the plan of annexation, of which we have had a foreshadowing in the exposed letter of Gov. Gilmer, and the vaporing indiscretion of the Marplot Wise, may well exclaim with the assassin Macbeth, when he was about to murder his royal guest:

"If it were well done when 'twere done,
"Then it were well it were *done quickly.*"

Macbeth hesitated before striking his sleeping monarch, but the friends of slavary do not hesitate. They are only waiting for the first Monday in December, which to them is to be the "ides of March." They are all ready. With them it is "now or never." The fatal poinard has been sharpened.—The blow is soon to be struck; and the liberty party, instead of springing forward to turn the steel aside, are actually holding back with all their might all those who go to the rescue, while they permit the conspirators to proceed without resistance.

And what course are you and your liberty party every where taking to defeat this scheme of perpetuating slavery? While the South is coming into Congress with a full and strong delegation, united to a man on this point, you and your party are busiest in every Whig district; (4) laboring with might and main to prevent the election of men who are as much opposed to slavery as you are, and who would resist the admission of Texas to the last grasp, as a question transcending all others in political importance: (5) and you are opposing them without the remotest prospect of electing a single man any where of your own candidates. You are striving to put the people to the expense and trouble of repeated elections, for no possible good end that we can imagine, at the very moment when all your energies should be concentrated towards getting the greatest number possible elected who will oppose the admission of Texas. We say nothing to you about the danger of a repeal of the Tariff, for perhaps you desire that. But you avow your opposition to the admission of Texas: you understand its immense importance, and what are you doing to prevent it? Your party in Massachusetts have thus far succeeded in preventing the election of four Whig members of Congress, who are as much opposed to slavery as you are, and who are not only against admitting Texas, but in favor of abolishing slavery wherever the general government has the power to do so, which is all that your "liberty party" men could do if you could elect a majority in Congress. (6) The only candidate yet nominated by the Whigs of this State, *we know*, agrees with them on these points, and probably all that may be nominated will be equally opposed to slavery; yet you are striving to keep the seats of these members vacant, when their votes are of the utmost importance: while at the same time you make no effectual opposition in districts where the Loco Focos have a decided majority. (7) The effect of your movements, so far as they are successful, is to defeat all the representatives from the North who are notoriously opposed to the admission of Texas, and who have a chance of being elected, and to cause the North to be represented only by dough-faces of the most plastic sort, such as can be moulded to any form that slevery requires, while the South is coming in solid column and full ranks to make a sudden and bold move before the northern ranks shall be filled up. (8) Can such conduct be reconciled with ordinary prudence? (9) Is it consistent with any regard for the slave? (10) Can it be justified on any principle of morals? (11)—Is it not "looking one way and rowing another?" (12) Are you not abusing the confidence of the religious and conscientious part of the community, when you misrepresent to them, through your paper and in religious lectures, that voting for your party candidates will loosen the bonds of the slave? (13) Do you not see that this very act (14) may be the means of rivetting the fetters of three millions of slaves, for an indefinite time, of which no man can foresee the end? Nay, perhaps of a vastly greater number; and of spreading the blighting curse of slavery over all the now virgin prairies of the sunny South, from the Sabine to the Pacific Ocean. (15)

If you are bent on your policy of organizing a new party; if you cannot forego the hope of attaining the honors or emoluments of office, or the fame of political distinction, (a very uncertain and doubtful fame at the best;) or if you have a strong conviction that such a party is necessary or practicable, and will ultimately do good, still is it not your duty to suspend your operations till the present be past, (16) and not be the means of bringing great present calamities upon the country, in the hope of any distant and uncertain benefit to the cause of liberty? Suspend your work; help us to keep Texas out of the Union antil we get the result of the negotiations now on foot in London for a pacification with Mexico on the basis of Texan independence and the emancipation of her slaves. When that is accomplished the danger will be over; the die will be cast; and it will be a matter of trifling comparative importance how many parties you get up. (17)

Now Mr. Willey, as both our readers and yours ought to have all the light they can get by reading both sides of the question, so far as there is any question at issue between us, if you will copy this article entire, we will publish any thing of no greater length, which you may please to write in reply.—You will be greatly the gainer by this, on the score of relative circulation. We are perfectly willing all *our* readers should have the benefit of all your arguments in favor of a third party organization. (18)

1 We shall make no reply to this, which probably originated in the Journal office.—We refer him to the second Monday of Sept. for an answer to his questions.

2 And it should have been added,—and sustained by southern whigs and democrats.

3 These realjis, tho' ultimate, are for the present overdrawn, but the description may answer its design.

4 It is not true that we are laboring most in whig districts. There is but one in the state, and that is exceedingly doubtful.

5 We supposed "protection" transcended all other questions with the whigs. This is new doctrine.

6 The democrats defeated in Mass., are as much opposed to Texas as the defeated whigs are.

7 This, too, is a wholly incorrect representation.

8—and before Mr. Severance can be elected.

9—as to defeat this Clay whig? He expressly refers to himself as the only whig then nominated.

10—not to elect Luther Severence?

11—(Hem.) Sin not to send Mr. S. to Congress!

12 It is looking all ways, and rowing straight ahead.

13—instead of voting for Henry Clay and his supporters.

14—preventing his election.

15 He must have credit for weighing well the amazing consequences to the nation of his having a seat in congress.

16—and *he* is elected.

17 That "*it* is a very modest word under all the circumstances. If those "results" should arrive before the 11th of Sept. it would be lamentable.

18 If he desires his readers to understand the arguments in support of the Liberty Party, his exchanges will no doubt afford abundant means of presenting them.

This artful effort of the Journal has another design. The exclusion of Texas was never urged as a principal reason for the existence of the liberty party, for that object had been attained without it; but as an issue with this party on thet colleteral question might be more advantageous, that ground is sought to be occupied. Quite a piece of generalship.

On the whole we would respectfully say to this candidate, that although his appeals are eloquent and even pathetic, yet as the abolitionists have so nearly accomplished their objects in respect to Texes; as we have a reliable candidate in the field, whose election is certain unless the whigs deleat it; as any representative from this district will es certainly oppose the annexation of Texes as he will himself, and as voting for him is but voting for Henry Clay through him, he better turn his new born anti-Texan patriotism to the cause of his favorite slaveholding duellist, where it will find ample and necessary scope.

From the Voice of Freedom.

Measures of the Liberty Party.

Let not honest men of all parties be afraid to look at this subject in all its bearings. The Liberty party is formed, and will have its influence on future elections. Whether wise, or foolish, the Rubicon has been passed, and men of prudence, and sound principles, must now decide, whether they will join or oppose the young stripling, who has boldly gone forth to fight the champion of the Philistines. Has he not long enough defied the armies of the living God? and of our Sools and Abners have retired from him, let the shepherd boy meet him with his sling and stone. In the name of the Lord it will do execution, and true Israelies will rejoice, though the daughters of the uncircumcised may weep. Such a result I anticipate, and hope that the formation of the Liberty party will help to settle great principles and bring the question to its true issue.

When our Bill of Rights was published, our fathers thought that the self-evident principles there set forih, were settled, and would be recogaized by all reasonable men. But slaveholders have ridiculed them, and have made them a matter of quest. Those principles were at war with slavery, and therefore slaveocrats must reject them, and call them rhetorical flourishes. And both Whigs and Democrats have been so long connected with slaveholders, and so much under their influence, that if they had not used their language, they have not rebuked it, but have listened to it with hall satisfaction, or silent disapprobation. Hence all *profess* not a single slave has been registered in this court, and I am happy to be enabled to inform you on the best authority that such also has been the result in the Northern districts; Jaffna, Malajam, the islands Temorathy and Putchelepaly.

In addition, I am enabled, on the authority of a respectable correspondent at Trincomalle, to say, that before the passing of the late ordinance, slavery had no longer any existence in that district.

The number of slaves in Ceylon was recently set down at 30,000 the vast majority of whom belonged to the Northern district. Seeing the effect of the ordinance here, I think I may safely assure you, that the same result has followed in every district of the island, and that slavery no longer pollutes our isle."

While on the subject of Ceylon, I wonder whether our American missionaries in that island have ever learned that slavery existed

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there, whether in all their researches into the condition of the people, the fact that some of them are bought and sold like beasts, ever touched their hearts, whether their communications to the American Board have ever contained any expression of sensibility on this subject, or any breathings of the wish of our common humanity that the slaves in Ceylon might become distinguished from the brute creation, or whether they have carried to that beautiful island a Christianity that does not or dares not care for the ills produced by slavery, because it is in part supported by slaveholders.

Communications.

Salaries of Officers.

Several meetings have been held in Farmington to promote a reduction of officer's salaries. They are asking the views of different candidates on the subject, and publishing their answers. The following sensible letter is from Seth May Esq.

Winthrop, July 21, 1843.

Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 17th inst. is before me. And to the first question you propose, viz: "Are you in favor of a reduction of the salaries of officers and to what extent?" I answer that there are so many other causes which tend to burden the people with unnecessary taxes—causes which some how or other seem to have become incorporated into the very frame work of our government and can be removed only by a violent struggle, that I have not given so much attention to the subject of salaries, either state or national, as perhaps its importance demands. Almost all the large salaries which are paid by the general government are paid to men who are accustomed to receive the earnings of others without an equivalent. Much the larger portion of our revenue is drawn from the pockets of the people in the free states, while very much the smaller portion returns to them again in the shape of salaries or in any other way.—Our national prisons in the district of Columbia built for the incarceration of men charged with no crime—the Post Office department in its operations in the slave states—the standing army quartered in the neighborhood of the 'domestic institution,' and which but for the danger of insurrection from southern property would not be needed, all have been and still are a tax upon the north. The Florida war also, costing forty millions of dollars, originated and carried on for the purposes of slavery and slave catching, has been, and is a tax upon the north.—More than twenty Representatives, in Congress sent there as the representatives of southern property, and spending their time and their talents in adroitly managing their northern allies for its support, are mostly paid from the industry of freedom, and the sweat of the northern brow. These things, together with the salaries and outfits for foreign ministers and consuls, selected almost exclusively from the slaveholding states that they may look carefully after the interests of the slave power, should lead every tax paying citizen to enquire with earnestness, *what*, *where* and *how* a remedy can be found. That the reduction of salaries, would, in some measure, lessen the absorption of the people's money by this great southern sponge which has sponged up, and is sponging up, the earnings of the people, so that they are made to feel poor, is undoubtedly true; but a mere reduction of salaries, to whatever extent, is but softly touching the edges of the sore. In relation to salaries, I take the true rule to be this, that every man in office is entitled to receive a fair and full compensation for the services he renders—having reference to the qualifications, the talents and the time which a faithful performance of the duties of his office requires, to the responsibilities assumed, and the expense of living in the place where the duties are to be performed. While on the one hand the salary should not be mean and stinted, so as to compel the officer receiving it to neglect his official duties for the maintenance of himself and family, on the other it should not be so high as to encourage office-seeking for the sake of the emoluments which the office bestows. In my opinion all salaries should conform to this rule, that many are above it no one can doubt; that such should be reduced honesty requires, and the people have a right and ought to demand.

To the second question proposed viz. 'Are you in favor of short sessions of Congress and of our State Legislature, and of abolishing useless offices? I answer unhesitatingly *I am*. I have long been fully satisfied that members of congress have been paid not only for more time and travel, but more for their time and travel than they ought to receive; and so in our State Legislature, it seems to me that the business actually done could and should be done in much less time; and as to useless offices, I trust no citizen would be in favor of them.

Such Sir, are my views hastily thrown upon paper in accordance with your request, and by which I trust I shall be governed as a citizen and other capacity in which I may be called to act. With sentiments of respect for yourself and those whom you represent, I am

Your humble Servant,
SETH MAY.

John Quincy Adams. This venerable statesman having completed his late journey, has returned to his home in Quincy. At every place on his route, from the great lakes to the Hudson, wherever he went, he was received with an enthusiasm, such as has never been witnessed on a similar occasion, since the triumphant passage of Gen. Lafayette, through the country. Men, women, and children, all ages and all conditions, flocked with one accord to greet the 'old man eloquent,' and to yield the homage which is instinctively felt in every human breast, to superior talent and virtue.—All party divisions seemed for the time forgotten and merged in the feeling of respect for the character of one, who had always made party considerations yield to the dictates of duty.

The multitudes which met him at all the principal towns were immense, but we have no room for the details of his reception at the different places. His replies to the addresses which were made to him, display a readiness and a tact, of which it was not before supposed he was possessed, for extemporaneous speaking. They are chaste, eloquent in style, appropriate in sentiment, and patriotic in feeling, and do equal credit to his head and heart.

To the venerable recipient of these honors they must possess an intense interest, and he to him, a source of deep gratification. They offered a new evidence, that calumny, though it may have its day, must eventually yield to the invincible power of truth, and that justice, tho' often tardy, is always sure. One would almost be willing to submit to the calumny and reproach which have for years been heaped upon the venerable sage, if he could be assured, as a compensation for it, of the triumph which time is bringing to his declining years.—[Mass. Spy.]

Piscataquis County Liberty Convention.

The friends of Liberty met in convention in this county on Friday the 4th day of August, at the Baptist meeting house, in Dover Village.

Chose Moses Low of Guilford, Chairman, J. W. Prentiss and W. F. Gallison, Secretaries.

Rev. O. B. Walker implored the blessing of God on our deliberations in a fervent prayer.

Voted, That all present be invited to participate in the doings of this convention.

Chose a committee of one from each town, to nominate candidates for county offices.

Voted, To raise a committee of three to draft resolutions, viz: Chas. A. Stackpole, G. A. Thatcher, B. B. Vaughan and Hathaway.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was accepted by the convention, and after being ably discussed by Messrs Gen. Appleton, of Portland, T. S. Brown, C. A. Stackpole, of Bangor, and et als, were laid on the table to be taken up in the afternoon.

Resolved, That to be theoretically in favor of abolition 364 days in the year and practically opposed to it one day, is inconsistant in the man, and pernicious to the cause.

Resolved, That the chief obstacle to the progress of abolition is, prejudice against color at the North; and that the emancipation from slavery at the South, will be an immediate result of emancipation from prejudice at the North.

Resolved, That that political party is alone entitled to our confidence and support which adops as the basis of its creed, the general doctrine of human freedom and human rights, as expressed in the declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That the Whig and Democratic parties, as now organized, are utterly unable to restrain the encroachments of slavery upon the constitutional rights of the freemen of the North; and alike unable to adopt any measure for the removal of slavery from the district of Columbia and other places, in which the National Government have jurisdiction.

Resolved, That while slavery exists in our country is is utterly inconsistent with any just pretentions to the character of a free people, it is equally inconsistent with National prosperity and honor.

Resolved, That as the National compact affords no excuse or justification for slavery, so it is no obstacle to the immediate removal of slavery; since slavery in the United States is a State and not a National institution.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of GEN. JAMES APPLETON for Governor of this State, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'. clock.

Afternoon.

Convention called to order by the chair, and heard the report of the committee on nominations, who reported the names of Wm. F. Gallison, for Senator, Elphalet Haskell, County Commissioner, and B. B. Vaughan, County Treasurer, and the report was accepted by the Convention.

Voted, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at half past 7 in the evening.

The several resolutions were again taken up and read and very ably discussed, and then unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Chose Doct. Kimball, J. S. Dennett, of Milo, and Moses Haskell, of Guilford, a committee to prepare a basis of representation for future Conventions and report to the County Committee.

B. B. Vaughan, Dr. Kimball and Moses Haskell, were appointed county committee, to call future conventions, and also county committee for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be printed in the Piscatsquis Farmer, Bangor Gazette and Liberty Standard.

Met in the evening as per adjournment, when the following resolutions were presented and adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That the present is an occasion of congratulation and rejoicing at the progress already made in the glorious cause of abolition.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Doctor David Shepherd for Representative to Congress, and also the choice of the several gentlemen nominated this day, and that we will endeavor by fair and honorable means to secure their election.

The meeting in the evening was well attended, especially by the ladies, who listened with attention, and we believe much interest, to the very able and appropriate addresses from a number of gentlemen present. After which, the Rev. Mr. Parker closed the convention by prayer.

Adjourned without day.

MOSES LOW, Chairman.
J. W Prentiss, } Secretaries.
Wm. F. Gallison, }

Rev. Dr. Pennington.—The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred by the Surry University, in England, upon J. W. C. Pennington, the esteemed pastor of the Talcott Street Congregational church in this city. He deserves the title far more than two thirds of those who wear it—though we presume he is the first colored man that ever wore it in the United States.—*Ch. Freeman.*

Father Matthew is preaching temperance in Liverpool, with the most flattering success.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, AUGUST 16, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority: AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon.'

For Governor,
JAMES APPLETON,
PORTLAND.

For Representatives to Congress.
First District.
BURLEIGH SMART.
Second District.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN.
Third District.
SETH MAY.
Fourth District,
CHARLES C. CONE.
Fifth District.
HENRY M'CRILLIS.
Sixth District.
DAVID SHEPHERD.
Seventh District.
SAMUEL M. POND.

State and County Nominations.

Senators—Lincoln District.
JOHN BOYNTON, Wiscasset.
SAMUEL PICKARD, Lewiston.
ABNER H. WADE, Woolwich.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Bath.
County Treasurer.
JOHN M. BAILEY, Woolwich.
Clerk of Courts.
BENJAMIN BARRON, Topsham.
County Commissioner.
JOTHAM DONNELL, Alna.

Senators—Kennebec.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Winthrop.
PAUL STICKNEY, Hallowell.
EBENEZER G. EATON, Greene.
County Commissioners.
WASHTON WILCOX, Monmouth.
JONA. GARLAND, Winslow.
Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM HASTINGS, Augusta.
County Treasurer.
ELIHU ROBINSON, Augusta.

Senators—Somerset.
ELEAZER COBURN, Bloomfield.
JOHN BICKNELL, Madison.
County Treasurer.
WM. B. MORRELL, Skowhegan.
Clerk of Courts.
OTIS RICHARDSON, Mercer.
County Attorney.
JUDAH M'CLELLAN, Bloomfield.
County Commissioners.
JOSIAH FRENCH, Solon.
WILLIAM E. FOLSOM, Starks.
SAMUEL HARTWELL, St. Albans.

Senator—Franklin.
CHARLES MORSE, Wilton.
County Commissioners.
CHRISTOPHER DYER, N. Sharon.
SUPPLY B. NORTON, Industry.
County Treasurer.
EBENEZER G. FRASK, Strong.

Senators—Cumberland.
ELIPHALET PACKARD
SARGEANT SHAW
CHARLES WALKER Jr.
ENOCH PRATT
Co. Commissioner—DANIEL HALL

Senators—Waldo,
HENRY PAINE
BAILEY PIERCE
VARNUM S. ROSE
Co. Commissioners—HENRY H. SHERMAN
JOHN M'CLURE
Co. Treasurer—WM. O. POOR

Senator—Washington.
PETER TALBOT
Co. Treasurer—WM. A. CROCKER
Co. Commissioner—NATH'L LAMB

Senators—York.
THEODORE WELLS
GILBERT TARBOX
WILLIAM COBB
Co. Treasurer—NATH'L BRACKETT
Co. Commissioner—SAM'L WIGGIN

State Convention.—It is very important that there should be a full attendance at Portland. That part of the state especially must rally. York and Cumberland should turn out *en masse.*

The Tuesday boat will be too late for Kennebec, but the Monday 6 o'clock stage will not.

☞ Those who have not paid for the Liberty Standard will find a convenient opportunity of doing so at the convention.

Dr. Sewall writes from England that Lord Brougham has expressed to him his intention to visit this country.

ADDRESS

To the electors in the third Congressional District.

Fellow Citizens:

The undersigned were appointed a committee by a district convention of the Liberty party, held at Mt. Vernon July 12, 1843, to address you in reference to our approaching congressional election. We come to you, whatever may have been your political preferences, as to honest men, who love your country, who love liberty, both for yourselves and others, and who sincerely desire to promote the highest welfare of our country. We come to you, as those on whom, in common with ourselves, rests the untold responsibilities of national sovereignty. We ask your ballots, and frankly offer you our reasons.

It is now sixty-seven years since we, as a people, proclaimed to the world, as a self-evident truth, the *individuality* and *inalienability* of human rights. We sought for a national existence, not merely for our own rights but the rights of man; and should our independence be obtained, we by our representatives, most solemnly swore a sacred fidelity to those rights. We throw ourselves in advance of the world, and might have led the race its progress towards Liberty and Justice.

What has been the history of our past career? That system of oppression, in view of which the founders of the Republic trembled with apprehension, has spread over about two thirds of the territory of the United States.—It now holds nearly one sixth part of the American people as "goods and chattels," depriving them of their rights more absolutely than any other system on earth, and sending up to heaven the sighs of robbed and imbruted millions. Being impossible that such a system should be sustained without some powerful alliance, it has gradually extended its encroachments upon the nation and its general government, until the nation has become a conquered province, its government a grand executive of the slave power, with the capital for the insurance office of its own existence. This power has monopolized two thirds of all the offices of the goverement since the adoption of the Constitution. It has drawn from the national treasury hundreds of millions of dollars for its own purposes, placed there chiefly by free labor. It takes from the country one fourth of its productive labor, plunging it into hard times, bankruptcy, and repudiation. It has assumed the control of our commerce till free labor, its productions and representatives have long been nearly driven from the markets of the world. It has officially represented us before foreign governments as a nation founded in part, for common purposes with an Algerine banditti—for depredation on the rights of man. It has wrested from the country the right of petition, from congress the right of free discussion, attached the liberty of speech and of the press, and prostrated many of the express rights of the constitution. It has overthrown every general policy of government ever adopted, thereby producing perpetual change and insecurity of property and labor. It has obtained control over the political systems and activities of the country until every consistent enemy of slavery and friend of liberty is denied any share in the administration of the general government, and so extensively has the slave power diffused its influence, that nearly every man, even down to the lowest offices, is excluded from political consideration unless he will bow down *somewhere*, to slavery. Slavery has revolutionized the government, in fact, if not in form, and perverted its fundamental principles. It has robbed us of our highest glory, made us a reproach among the nations of the earth, and unless retributive "Justice sleeps forever," our nation's winding sheet is among its treasures.

Such, fellow citizens, is an outline of our history and present condition. And we have been brought where we are chiefly by the organization and action of political parties.—The south are united on slavery, the north divided into hostile factions. Both the principal political parties are composed, in part, of slaveholders, and the policy of parties must be such as to retain their alliance, or with their present character, they must sink into a hopeless minority. This explains the ascendency of the south and servility of the north, with all their deplorable consequences. This has extorted from the free states continual "compromises" with slavery, thus doing perpetual violence to the principles of liberty, and weakening their influence on the minds of the people. This, too, has sustained that system of blood, and enabled the oppressor to continue his grasp on the throat of his helpless victim. And the prospects for the future with those parties afford no evidence of decided change of character. Both have selected their leaders among the most devoted supporters of slavery, and no effort will be spared to crush the rising spirit of liberty under the wheels of party exigency. To vote with those parties is to throw our political power into those channels, where, it must contribute to the support of slavery, and become, not what a particular candidate may be, but what the *party* is, to which it is given. While slavery is so blended with the religion of the country; while it is so entrenched in the government and incorporated into the legislation of half a century; while it holds such control over the commerce and diplomacy of the country, and wields such immense financial power, what is more futile, more absurd, than to look for an efficient remedial power from a source, embracing and cherishing within its bosom the very evil to be exterminated? How can a reformation be prosecuted where the principles to be attained are not possessed by the reforming power? The most relentless slaveholding despot can be a whig or democrat of the first class. Are such systems to uproot the terrible slave power, which has embedded itself in the very heart of the Republic? Nothing can be more fallacious.—The friend's of liberty too, must be united, and that can never take place with those systems. Each will tear down what the other builds up. This work must also be the paramount object, otherwise the slave power will make its own support the condition of aid in attaining the 'great measures' of the parties, and thus, as it has ever done, secure its own emolument. Those parties afford no uncontaminated avenues to the hearts of the whole people.—Men will and ought to vote—they will vote in parties, and to vote for the slaveholding and proslavery man in those parties is to destroy their anti-slavery integrity and ruin the cause for another generation. What should be done?

Fellow citizens, we invite your consideration of the Liberty Party,—a party forced into existence by a long experience of the improbability of attaining the objects sought in any other mode. It is founded in the declaration of Independence. Its object is to bring the country back to those principles on which it was founded, call them into living, controlling efficiency throughout all departments of the government, at home and abroad, and bring them to bear with their utmost constitutional effect against the whole vile system of slavery. It would annihilate the slave power as it exists in the nation, drive slavery back to the verge of the constitution, where, pursued still by the moral power of the country, it would die, and the suffering millions now its victims, would spring up with acclamations of joy, the impoverished, heaven-curst south would put on the garments of spring, and the whole land, relieved of enormous moral and political corruption, keep jubilee. It regards the great questions of liberty and slavery as paramount to mere questions of political economy, because they are so intrinsically, because they must be paramount or nothing, and because no system of governmental policy can be permanently secured until slavery is abolished.

Still the liberty party would not underrate the questions of tariff and revenue, but would send able and upright men to congress, men untrammelled by party at home, and unarmed by slavery there,—men who understand the true principles of liberty and the objects of free government, and tell them to act for the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. We believe it extremely unwise to make the mere detail of a tariff the test of party warfare. If made so by one party, the opposing party must take directly opposite ground, or lose its identity. This is making the business of the country to depend on the uncertain issue of every election. Nothing can be more disastrous.—The liberty party would seek to promote the highest welfare of the whole country, and administer the government with economy, magnanimity, and impartial justice.

We have nominated for representative to Congress from this district, Seth May, Esq., of Winthrop,—a gentleman whose moral and religious character is beyond reproach, whose integrity has been proved by a long, consistent and self denying support of the anti-slavery cause, and whose talents, energy and perseverance have well qualified him for the office to which he is nominated. If elected he will not give his personal or official support to slaveholders or their servile allies, and should there be no election of President by the people, as is not improbable, he will not vote for slavery in the person of Henry Clay, Van Buren, or John C. Calhoun, in the House of Representatives, as will certainly be done by either of the other candidates.

The conservative influence exerted upon other parties by even a few such representatives, would be of incalculable importance.

For these purposes, in short, fellow citizens, we ask your ballots. The right of petition we exercised in this cause till, by both the whig and democratic parties, it was wrested from us. We have appealed to reason, justice and humanity, but with little effect. Nothing efficient is left but the immense power of the ballot.—We appeal to you to consecrate that to the highest purposes for which you were entrusted with it—the protection of personal rights. In the name of justice and national honor, of liberty and righteous law;—by the memory of our fathers, and in behalf of enslaved humanity;—by the cries of the helpless and the speechless;—by the authority of Him whose voice thunders in the ears of a guilty nation, "execute justice"—"deliver the spoiled," we ask your ballots for Liberty and Justice.

AUSTIN WILLEY,
HORACE WATERS,
EBENEZER CHILDS, } District Committee.

☞ **Remember this!**

There is a strong probability that there will be no choice of President by the people next year, and in that case the representatives we are now about to elect will select the man. Whoever, then, votes for either of the pro-slavery party candidates, votes in that case for Clay, Calhoun, or Van Buren. Can a man allow his political power to elevate those impersonations of slavery without guilt? Has not the slave power been nourished long enough? Ask the suffering slave.

Moral Suasion.

Even to defeat the candidates of the pro slavery parties in this state for congress, would do more to drive slavery from its political entrenchments in the country, than 5000 anti slavery lectures without the use of the ballot.—Look up the friends of 'moral suasion.'

Representatives to the Legislature.

It is of great importance that good candidates should be selected early in each town or district, true liberty party men, without any bargaining or compromise, and that *they should then be supported without wavering till there is an election* takes place.

How is it?

Are the friends of the slave doing their duty at this most important time? How many are dreaming away the time between this and the second Monday in Sept. without moving a hand or making an effort to convince their neighbors of their duty? We asked a man not long since what he was doing in his town. "Nothing," was the reply. "The people there are all opposed to abolition." But, said we, is there not a man—can you not think of one in your neighborhood who might be induced to vote our ticket if informed on the subject? "Well, I dont know—yes I think there are some." Now friend, do not wait for agents, or great meetings. You are the agent in your town and neighborhood. You must do the work there. Were your wife or child in slavery would you not be more active than you have been? We know of some towns where a single man, perhaps 70 years of age, is rapidly converting the whole people, and actually doing more than 50 professed abolitionists in other places.

Should our vote be lost to the slave through our neglect could you justify yourself? The congressional elections will not occur again for two years, and before that time you may be in the grave. Be neither afraid nor ashamed to plead for the dumb and the helpless with your neighbors. Furnish the tracts and papers. Spend a day or two for liberty and the slave. Come, take up your horse and carriage, see that neighbor, talk with him, and get him something to read. Will not town committees see to this matter?

Representative List Completed.

It is with no little gratification that we can complete the list for Liberty representatives to congress,—a list combining so much talent, moral integrity, and love of impartial liberty. We think the history of the state may be challenged for a better delegation for the House of Representatives in congress. They are not office seekers, as is proved by the fact of their declared adherence to this party at the present time. Their regard for the rights of man, and for oppressed, outraged humanity, has forced them into the field against a pro slavery nation; and now the time is not distant when the people will understand and sustain them.

Dr. Burleigh Smart, of Kennebunk, the first candidate for the first district, is a man of great worth of character, intelligent, capable, honorable and an early and true friend to the cause of liberty. York district has done itself and the cause honor, by his nomination, and this will be greatly increased by a heavy vote in his favor.

The sixth district has presented Dr. Davidson Shepherd, of Solon, as its candidate—a man of estimable character, and well worthy the confidence of that district. The country needs such men in congress. The work now is, to elect our candidates.

Vermont.

The whigs in that State have been at work in their old business in manufacturing wool, and in the eyes of abolitionists. They have nominated Hon. John Mattocks for Gov. who has always many good things against slavery. This was to catch anti slavery votes. He is also a deport of ough going Clay man, and that it is to satisfy the slaveholders. The Voice of Freedom has frankly asked him if he would vote for Henry, if which he frankly answers in a letter to that paper, 'I WILL.' He goes on to give his reasons, which are quite unworthy of a sensible man. The substance of the whole is, he must do it to defeat the 'locos.' He says the whigs are being so anti slavery, clean head and check of Chief, but the locos will back up and support theirs.' Such drivle is not worthy, even of ridicule. Such is that Vermont whig abolition which whigs in this state have tried so hard to import. 'Both parties in Vermont,' say the Kennebec Journal, 'are abolition.' All can see what would become of the cause if entrusted to such hands.

Next week we shall give our readers a splendid letter from Hon. J. Q. Adams.

'Seventy Six, No. 3.—This will be put to press immediately, and we wish to strike off 5000 copies. It will contain most important matter, which, if friends do their duty, will be widely circulated, and have a powerful influence on the approaching elections. Kennebec is to take 1,000, and we earnestly urge every other county to take the same number. Price only $5,00 per 1,000 send on immediately.

☞ The Cumberland democratic convention resolved that the principles of the democratic party are not changed from what they were when that party controlled the national government. Of course we must expect the same servility in the future as has characterized that party in the past, or else they have for a long series of years hypocritically, and most egregiously violated their own principles.

Another Servile disposed of. Cumberland democratic convention has nominated Robert P. Dunlap for congress. The vote stood, Dunlap 39, Littlefield 17. Reward of merit.

☞ Look up all those towns where no anti slavery papers circulate, and there are many such. Get a handful of 'Seventy Six—take a day—and go into those towns. Get ballots to carry with you. This should not be delayed another week. There are men in every town who can do this work, which is more important than State or national conventions. Don't neglect this nor wait for others.

We have had a most delightful and abundant rain, which will bring the late crops to maturity.

Mr. Burritt—the Learned Blacksmith.

We had the rare privilege of having a lecture from this remarkable man in this place last week, and we know not how to express our admiration of his performance. He has a manly, open countenance, and his appearance modest, and becoming a christian. His knowledge hammer has taught him a more graceful and finished elocution, than can be found in ninety nine hundredths of our public speakers. And we are sure it never fell to our lot to listen to a more remarkable specimen of extended historical research, of profound reflection, comprehensiveness of thought, force and significancy of language, beauty of illustration, and all exerted on a noble subject. It was an intellectual treat of uncommon occurrence, which we were happy to see so well appreciated by our village.

We can give no adequate idea of the address. The subject was, **ROMAN PATRIOTISM; or a reckless national ambition.** This had been the ruling principle of every nation of antiquity and the secret element of their destruction. Nebuchadnezzer boldly embodied the whole theory of the Assyrian empire in the single phrase, 'is not this the great Babylon that I have built?' Alexander and Napoleon acted out the same principle, but were obliged to avow it in more plausible style. Greece acted it at first obliged to trend slightly on the rights of her neighbors. The Amphyctionic council, tho' professedly for self defence, did not recognize the inherent rights of man. It was a mere combination for ambitious projects. They were professed republicans at home, and embridled tyrants abroad. The objects of the Confederation accomplished abroad, their own love of principles led them to consume each other at home. The world was not an indifferent spectator. It found it cheaper to surfeit the fury. We public at home, and she died a debaucher. The warlike form was beautiful—was perfect, like Hector sculptured marble, but she had no *soul*—that must be built upon the rights of others, and perfected. Alexander acted on the same principle—die, and conquer,' was her fundamental policy for Rome, while in her infancy, excites our admiration, we wish to see her victorious; but when she follow her, and she throws off the mask. 'Diviside wilde and conquer,' was her fundamental policy and her religion. She had no regard for the rights of man. Paul found protection because of Rome was a 'Roman Citizen,' not because he was a man. She exalted her own citizens, but liberally trampled on the rights of surrounding nations, until they arose, shook their weapons in the face of Rome, each saying, '*I am a man.*'

The forced acknowledgment of this, was the cry of Catalina for her own execution. 'The republican mandarinism of Greece and Rome was the democracy of Pirates.'

This lecturer's application to our country was brief, but extremely forcible. If our democracy is a sincere regard for the *rights of human nature*—of UNIVERSAL MAN, the Republic is safe; but if otherwise—if our patriotism was simply American, we are standing on the wood house ground on which all other nations have mounted. If our institutions are *American*, has selfhey will fall; if *human*, they will stand.

Without the least apparent intention on the part of the subject or the lecturer, we cannot conceive a subject of more perfect illustration of the doctrine inprinciples and necessity of the Liberty Party, and it was an irrefragable argument, drawn by the profound research from the history of the whole re-world in our favor. No other class of community can lay even a plausible claim to these principles, and unless they are soon made to be whigcontrol the counsels and activities of the republic, all history declares our speedy ruin.—Support That address ought to be published.

Clifford rejected!

The democratic convention in York Co. have rejected Nathan Clifford, and nominated Joseph Herrick of Kennebunk port. The ballotings, it is said, were repeated a great number of times. Judge Hayes and Clifford were at first the principal candidates; when the friends of Hayes saw they could not prevail, they turned upon Herrick. We know nothing of that gentleman, but it is matter of joy that Clifford is defeated, and his defeat is final. He can never go to Congress again.—The people in that county were beginning to learn of his conduct at Washington—especially his vote on that Florida Law, and this is the result. His base servility to slavery has granted him leave to stay at home.

REVIVAL HYMNS. Different numbers of this publication have been laid on our table. There are a few pieces of sacred poetry, and a very few pieces of music in these Numbers possessing some merit.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS, SMITH & Co. Hallowell.

DAVID'S HARP. This song book, for sabbath schools, temperance meetings &c., edited by H. W. Day, Boston, possesses considerable merit. It comprises many tunes and hymns well adapted to the uses for which they were designed, and in a cheap and convenient form.

For sale as above.

THE JUVENILE WESLEYAN.—This is the title of a small neatly executed sheet, issued semi-monthly at the office of the True Wesleyan, and edited by O. Scott and S. C. Matlack. Price 50 cents a year in advance. It is well done for a juvenile paper.

The trial of Wm. Wyman, Wm. H. Skinner, and T. Browne, Jr. officers of the Phœnix Bank, Charlestown, for embezzlement of the funds of that corporation, is now going on before the Court of Common Pleas, at Concord, Mass. Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Franklin Dexter, Sidney Bartlett, and A. W. Austin, are engaged for the defence; Asahel Huntington, District Attorney, and Daniel Wells, for the prosecution.

Votes! Votes!

Votes for the county of Kennebec can be had at this office, and the County Committee urgently request agents, or others, in every town, to lose no time in obtaining a full supply. A sufficient number should be sent to some friend(by safe conveyance) in every town two weeks before election. 1000 votes were lost last year to our ticket for want of ballots. County committees should not trust this work to any one but *see it done themselves.* It can as well be done now as later.

☞ *Don't neglect this another week.*—☜ Every voter in the state should be offered a liberty ballot.

Celebration of the First of August in Bangor.

It was our intention to publish the proceedings of this Celebration this week, but unfortunately, the paper containing them has escaped.

The occasion was one of much interest. Rev. Mr. Hedge's oration is spoken of as an able and eloquent production, which is to be published. This occupied the forenoon. The afternoon was taken up with addresses by different individuals. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for another celebration next year.

It is gratifying to see that day commemorated in so many places in the country.—We must more generally look to this in Maine next year.

NORTH YARMOUTH ACADEMY.—A catalogue of this flourishing Institution has been kindly sent us, from which it appears that the number of pupils in the

Classical Department is	40
High English,	92
Primary,	24
Total	156

A recontre took place in the streets of Lexington on the 2d, between Cassius M. Clay, Esq. and Mr. Samuel Brown. The latter fired a pistol at the former, without hitting him, and received in payment several severe, but not mortal stabs in the abdomen.—[Daily Mail.]

The Madisonian gives the following version, of the correctness of which we have great doubt:

BLOODY WORK IN KENTUCKY.—We learn by private letters that a most bloody deed has been perpetrated in Mr. 'Garrett Davis' District, by Mr. C. M. Clay. Our account states that the friends of Mr. Wickliffe, who is the Republican candidate, had *arranged* the District with the view to elect Mr. Davis, badly asserted the fact at a meeting held last week at Russell's Cave. Mr. Clay was present and denied the charge. Mr. Brown, special agent of the Post Office Department, being also present, and in possession of the proof of the holding of the canvass, reiterated the charge; upon which Mr. Clay assailed him with a huge bowie knife—cut out his left eye—cut off his left ear—gashed his left shoulder six inches in length and one and a half in depth, so that it is expected he will die.

C. M. Clay says he stabbed the man after he had received from him one pistol shot, and in pure self-defence.

WHERE ARE THEY?—The U. S. Census for 1840, states that the colored population of Maine is 1355, and that among them are 94 idiots or insane persons, i. e. one in 14 The colored population of this city is 402, or nearly one third of the whole in the state—after some enquiry, we are not able to find one idiot or insane person among them. We were at the Insane Hospital at Augusta, a few days since, and among about 70 inmates, found one colored person. Where are the 93?—[*Exchange paper.*]

Sure enough, where are they? We have never known or heard of an insane colored person in Maine. We hope this matter will be examined.

Mischief is afoot.

The following paragraph has appeared in several of the city papers:

"Mr. B. Green, son of Mr. Duff Green, is, it seems, appointed secretary of legation to Mexico, and is about to depart for that country, to enter upon the discharge of his duties. It is stated that he takes out important despatches to our minister to Mexico, on the subject of the unsettled claims of our citizens upon that country."

It is well known what extraordinary and agonizing efforts Mexico has lately made in the midst of civil wars, and under the burthen of her revolutionary debt, to pay the first instalment on the sum awarded to American claimants by the late commission and umpire. And now, when only one-eighth of that sum is paid, and Mexico is struggling with accumulated misfortunes, a sudden demand is to be made for the allowance of outstanding claims which were either not presented at all, or too late, to the former commission. Why is this? It is to take advantage of the embarrassments of Mexico, and to compel her, in order to purchase forbearance, to submit to the dictation of our minister, Mr. Waddy Thompson, in the pending negotiation concerning TEXAS and the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY therein.

In all probability the most interesting and important discussions between the commissioners of the respective parties will have been commenced at Mexico by the time this messenger and secretary shall arrive. It depends mainly on the firmness of Mexico in a position unfavorable at best whether Texas shall obtain her independence coupled with freedom to the slave and a perpetual interdict of annexation to the United States, (which would involve the re-establishment of slavery,) or whether she shall obtain it without any restriction whatever. The fate of the American slave, for the present generation, at least depends on the issue of this negotiation.—Let abolitionists be vigilant. Let freemen be forewarned. Let our rulers at Washington be made to feel that the eye of the North is upon them.—[A. S. Standard.]

Editorial Letters from England.

LONDON, July 12, 1843.

DEAR READERS:—Being still detained in London where I think I have something to do in watching over the interests of the cause, I take pleasure in addressing my friends once more, and for the last time, from these distant shores, where I have seen so many wonders and enjoyed so many privileges and gratifications. The opportunity of taking counsel with those noble minds who here watch over the interests of the slave, and labor for the general advancement of mankind, with the innumerable kindnesses and courtesies I have received from so many of the excellent of the earth, will never be erased from my memory—nor a corresponding sense of obligation to those friends at home and abroad, whose co-operation and send me to the World's Convention.

Visit with Mr. Clarkson.

One of the greatest privileges I have secured in consequence of my conclusion to spend the month of July in England, has been the opportunity of paying a visit of respect to the venerable Thomas Clarkson. In company with Mr. Lewis Tappan, I went to Playford Hall, the place of his residence, four or five miles from Ipswich, where we spent a most delightful and instructive evening. We found Mr. Clarkson rather more enfeebled and decayed than I expected, so far as bodily powers are concerned; but his mind is as active as ever, and his heart beats with the intense desire to achieve and witness the freedom of the slave as when, on the 25th of June, 1785, on a bank by the road side, he deliberately and prayerfully gave himself up for life to the great work of mercy. He is as perfectly conversant with the details of every movement connected with our cause, as quick at discerning dangers, and as fertile in expedients as ever. Though now in his eighty fourth year, unable to walk, and his sight much impaired, he is constantly at work with his pen, either preparing something for the press, or carrying on the correspondence with all parts of the world connected with our cause. The address which he prepared for the opening of the convention shows the sound condition of his mind. He showed to the original manuscript of the first essay in Latin, which he wrote in 1785, and which was the means of leading him to his determination in regard to the cause of the slave. He is solaced and cheered by the fact that he lives, who is truly and in an extraordinary degree, a very 'help meet' for such a man as Clarkson. I will not go over the particulars of the many topics of conversation which were gone over during that memorable evening. I will only say, that after seeing him, observing his habits, and considering the structure of his mind and the spirit of his heart in personal intercourse, and after seeing the friend whose kindness has solaced, whose cheerfulness has exhilarated, and whose sound judgment has counselled him for half a century, I am now satisfied that the testimonials of his friends are not overdrawn in his eighty fourth year, unable to walk, and his sight much impaired, he is constantly at work with his pen, either preparing something for the press, or carrying on the correspondence with all parts of the world connected with our cause. The address which he prepared for the opening of the convention shows the sound condition of his mind. He showed to the original manuscript of the first essay in Latin, which he wrote in 1785, and which was the means of leading him to his determination in regard to the cause of the slave. He is solaced and cheered by the fact that he lives, who is truly and in an extraordinary degree, a very 'help meet' for such a man as Clarkson. I will not go over the particulars of the many topics of conversation which were gone over during that memorable evening. I will only say, that after seeing him, observing his habits, and considering the structure of his mind and the spirit of his heart in personal intercourse, and after seeing the friend whose kindness has solaced, whose cheerfulness has exhilarated, and whose sound judgment has counselled him for half a century, I am now satisfied that the testimonials of his friends are not overdrawn in the slightest degree. I will only say, that our English friends, is by no means exaggerated, and that the humor of having been the main spring, always bent and always strung, of the anti-slavery movement now so near its complete success, unquestionably due to Thomas Clarkson. Others may have done more, or been more conspicuous, at certain periods, but there is no other whose influence has been so long and so long continued, so constant, and in all circumstances so absolutely uniform and effective.

UNION COLLEGE.—The commencement of this institution was held at Schenectady on the 27th ult. the exercises of which were highly interesting, and the number in attendance unusually large. Professor Bache, of Philadelphia, delivered the address before the Phi Beta Kappa on Thursday evening, and the poem was delivered by the 'Worthy Physician,' Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, gave an animating account of state and prospects of Science in this country and Europe, in an address of an hour and a half, before the societies on Tuesday evening; and in the afternoon of that day, the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Albany, held the attention of the audience for nearly two hours, on the best modes of cultivating the Imagination. The poem of Rev. W. Brown, of Astoria, is also well spoken of.

The venerable and Rev. Joseph Sweetman, the first graduate, who received the first diploma of the College, (Dr. John B. Romeyn in being the first President,) near 50 years ago, presided at the meeting of the Alumni.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The usual commencement exercises of this institution took place on Wednesday, 26th ult. The graduating class was numerous, 37 in number, and the performances of its members, more than a fair proportion of talent. The triennial catalogue, recently published, shows the total number of graduates from this college since its foundation, in 1814, to be 458. Of these, 58 have died. About 150 are clergymen. The largest class ever graduated, was in 1823 numbering 33. Of late years the class of 1843 is largest, 26.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Loring P. Hickok, Prof. at Western Reserve College, Ohio, and that of LL. D. upon Henry Wheaton, Minister at the Court of Berlin.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.—The annual commencement was held on the 26 h ult. The following honorary degrees were conferred:—that of D. D. on Rev. Abraham Messier, of Somerville, N. J. and Rev. Barnard C. Wolf, Eastern Pa., and LL. D. on Hon. Green Van Prinsterer, Advocate at the Hague, Holland, and Gen. Pierre Van Courtlandt, of Peckskill.

SHOT.—Jesse J. Bryant of Clarksville Tenn. had a pistol fight in a hotel in Nashville a few days since with Gideon C. Matlock, of Carthage. Bryant was killed on the spot, and Matlock immediately fled. Such recontres are so frequent at the South that they are looked upon with almost indifference—nevertheless they furnish a sad illustration of the condition of a society that has been nursed in the midst of slavery, and subjected to its 'patriarchal' influences.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Things I do like to See.

I like to see a man doing that which (in a public journal) 'he *don't like* to see' in his neighbors, because it is the quintessence of hypocrisy—a bright trait in my own character.

I like to see a Church speculating in land, while its members starve their Pastor, because it does honor to my fanciful and exhibits to advantage my attributes of pride and eveirce.

I like to see Christians meet to pray, and use the hour for scandal, there is something exquisitly palatable in a dish of gossip and prayer—a meet offering on mockery's altar!

I like to see a man of long prayers assist his neighbors for the *small* consideration of two hundred per cent. Such philanthropy is deserving of my highest commendation, and proves the reality of *shylockism.*

I like to see *dollars weighed against the requests of the dying,* because it makes good the adage, 'Out of sight, out of mind;'—there is something delightful in the possession of coin which chicanery steels from honest toil.

I like to see works of superogation in *men in office* especially when they lead to a desecration of the Sabbath—they prove(sometimes) that men will work no other *roads* on the Sabboth day, than the *road to heaven!*

I like to see congregations convened in *Depots,* discussing the *idle habits* and *loafing* propensities of their (not present) neighbors. I always anticipate sport, when those in glass houses throw stones.

I like to see the house of God converted into a courting hall—the flash of a bright eye exterminates a score of sober thoughts.

I like to see a cask of *my Elixir* bid in a tectotaler's cellar—ha! ha! this pleases beyond conception—he who strikes in the *dark* strikes for *me.*

SATAN.

Air Castle, Hammertown.

Later from Mexico.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, during which she visited Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Tampico. The Vincennes brought papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th June, containing the following order of President SANTA ANA:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, meriting well of his country, General of Division, and President provisional of the Republic of Mexico, to the inhabitants of it.—Know ye, that considering the criminal and detestable abuse which has been committed and is now being committed by many foreigners, belonging by birth to nations now living in peace and amity with the Mexicans, in usurping their territory, invading it with arms in hand, by attacking the troops of the Republic, by despoiling their property, and by committing excesses worthy of bands of ROBBERS and PIRATES, that act without the pale of the laws of nations, and in fine that the time has arrived to put an end to these evils and scandalous proceedings. Exercising the rights and employing the energies which nations use in similar cases, because those whom the generosity and clemency of the government has pardoned have returned to commit new aggressions and to carry forward their injurious views. I have resolved, for the good of the nation, in order to save it from the attacks of these adventures, and manifest the firmness with which I sustain the rights of the Republic, that that which the following articles prescribe be obeyed, in which I have for authority the 7th of the articles of Tacubayo—sanctioned by the nation.

1st. For the future no quarter shall be granted, and all foreigners who invade the territory of the Republic on their own account, that may be captured under arms, shall be put to immediate DEATH, whether accomplished in their enterprise by few or many adventures, and although ostensibly it may be justified by the pretext of interfering in the civil discords, with the view of attaining a political end.

This penalty shall be inflicted upon all foreigners be they of what country they may, because the Mexicans being at peace with all other nations the responsibility of him who may wish to oppose them is incurred by individuals, and places him without the protection of existing treaties.

2d. The Generals-in-Cheif of the army, the Generals Commendant of the maritime and frontier departments, and all having military authority that shall apprehend a foreigner invading our territory or promoting civil war with arms in hand, shall be responsible for the most scrupulous accomplisment of this decree, and the punishment for its infraction shall be the loss of office by the person responsible.

Therefore I command that this be printed, published and circulated and receive the proper execution.

National Place of Mexico, 17th June, 1843.

ANTONIO LOPEZ SANTA ANA.

JOSE MARIA TORREL, Minister of War and Marine.

☞ Mr. Nicholas Biddle is before the country again with a letter upon the State debts.—He maintains that they are collectible by process of law. The original provision in the Constitution was that the judicial power should extend 'to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State' and 'between a State or citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.' This clause was afterwards amended by an article providing that 'the judicial power of the U. S. shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the U. S. by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.' This limitation leaves the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to suits between the states of the Union, and between the states and foreign States as it was previous to the amendment. Why is not Biddle right—in this matter?—[Calais Advertiser.]

Hats for ladies are now manufactured out of Kentucky Hemp.

Great Loss of Life and Immense Destruction of Property at Chester.--Fifty-Six Bridges carried away!

Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7—P. M.

I have just learned the following particulars from Chester: The immense Railroad Bridge, built at great expense, together with 56 other Bridges, have been swept away.

The four story stone Factory of W. Crozier, with all its goods and machinery, are gone, and so completely uprooted are the foundation walls that one can hardly tell where they stood. Loss $150,000.

Mr. Brobson's tannery is ruined. Loss $4000.

Mr. Eyre's lumber yard swept away. Loss $8000.

Jesse M. Eyre's storehouse suffered much; his loss must be $6000.

The loss of life has been very great. A man named Rhoads, *with his two daughters,* were carried away in his house, and perished. A colored woman, named Jackson, was drowned. *A man with his two sons and a daughter* were drowned about two miles from Chester.

The dead body of a woman and her son were picked up on Sunday morning about 4 miles from Deshong's Hotel, where they were drowned.

The loss of *property* in Delaware County alone is estimated at $500,000. About *twenty* lives are supposed to have been lost.

Arrest of Webster the Pirate.

Letters were received yesterday by the Mayor and U. S. Marshal, stating that a man answering the description of Webster had been arrested at Buffalo, and expressing a wish that some person should be sent on with a view to identifying him. Mr. Knight the tavern keeper at Newport, who happened to be still in the city, was accordingly despatched yesterday afternoon by the U. S. Marshal. He will stop at Albany sufficiently long to see the person in custody there, and proceed thence immediately to Buffalo.

The letter received by the Mayor stated that the young man had been arrested by one of the City Watch on the street, and that he appeared, when arrested, to be insane. He is represented, in this letter, to be of florid complexion and fair hair, which corresponds precisely with the description given of Webster to the Marshal of this district. Very little doubt is entertained of the individual at Buffalo being one of the guilty actors in the dreadful tragedy on board the Sarah Lavinia.

On Friday night, the extensive tannery at the Head of the Tide in this town, conducted by Mr. Peaseley (whose loss is about $8300) and owned by Mr. Southwick of Danvers, was entirely destroyed by fire. A large quantity of hides and leather were at the same time destroyed. The loss, which amounts in about $8,000, we believe is covered by insurance. The fire originated from friction of the machinery. Ten men employed in them ground bark until a late hour of the night, and the fire broke out soon after they left.—Belfast Journal.

MISSOURI CONVENTION. A convention of the Northern Counties of this State is to be held at Hannibal, on the 20th inst., to devise measures to oppose the impending exertions of the Illinois abolitionists, by whom money and ingenuity are said to be constantly and successfully employed in aiding the escape of slaves.

MOB IN CINCINNATI.—The sympathisers with D. P. Scanlan, an exract from whose advertisement we publish gratuitously in our paper this week, being exceeding mad that a human being had walked away from slavery, attacked the house of an abolitionist named Burnett, smashing the windows and doors considerably, but were prevented from entering the house by the activity of the police and the well-directed resistance of Mr. Burnett and his friends. We see that the Boston Times, and other lying prints, call this an abolition mob.

Oliver Cromwell was born on the 3d of September, on that day fought his three great battles of Marston Moor, Worcester and Dunbar, and on that day died!

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday last, John E. Goodwin to Miss Mary E. Keith, both of this town.

In Augusta, by Rev C. Fuller, Charles Stilkey to Miss Mary Rines.

In New Sharon, Nehemiah S. Brainard to Miss Sarah G. Clark.

In Fayette, John Dane, Esq to Miss Abigail Odlin.

In Boston, in the St John's Church, by the Rev Mr West, J. Minturn of New York, merchant, to Miss Abby West.

In Waterville, by Rev Mr Gardner, Tufton Simpson to Miss Harriet Getchell, both of Winslow.

In Bucksport, George W. Herbert to Miss Clariada Patridge, of Orland.

DEATHS.

In Buckfield, 26h ult. Thadeus Pratt, aged 88. A soldier of the Revolution.

In Winthrop, 20th ult. Capt John Keizer, aged 80. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought at Bunker Hill: Mrs Abigail, widow of the late Mr Rial Stanley, 84.

In Waterville, Harriet, wife of Isaac Stevens aged 28.

In Portland, Levi Watson, son of Mr Allen Cushman, aged 19 years.

In Boston, Capt. Nathaniel Colesworthy, printer, aged 41.

In Eastport, Rev. Luis Edmund Demilier, Priest and Missionary to the Passamaquoddy Indians, aged 38.

In Waterville, Solomon S. Langmaid, aged about 32.

In Sidney, Agur Stilson, aged 77.

In Smithfield, David, eldest son of Isaac Pierce aged 17.

In Bloomfield, Mrs Lucy, wife of Jonathan Steward, aged 76.

In Havana, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Maj. Daniel W. Smith, late Consul of the U. S. at Matamoras.

In Fayette, July 25, Israel Chase, aged 64. He was amongst the early settlers of the town.

Call for a Freewill Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in York County.

We the undersigned believing that the curches of our land have, by their moral influence and political suffrages, the controlling power over the system of American Slavery, and being more concentrated, effort is called for in this County against this crying abomination—and that we can more effectually reach the churches and people under our more immediate influence by a separate organization, do hereby call upon all our ministers, brethren and friends, to meet in Convention at Sanford, Springvale, AUGUST 24. 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a York County Freewill Baptist Anti Slavery Society, and definishing our duty to the slave, as Christians and as citizens.

Henry Hobbs, B. S. Blanson, O. B. Cheney, Joseph Fullonton, Theodore Stevens, Joseph M. Foss, John C. White, David H. Lord, O. McKenney, Hiram Lord, Tobias Scruton, John Y. Scruton, Nathan Hanson, John Stevens, Lewis H. Witham, Charles Bean Jr., S. Freeman Clement, Edward Scott, James Rand, Ebenezer Hobbs, James Gray, John Holland, S. M. Beadle, R. W. Brackett, John Farnham, Samuel Edgerly.

Many more names might have been obtained, if we could have presented it to them; but we hope all will attend who feel interested, though their names are not here. Let there be a general rally of the friends of the slave in York County, so far as Freewill Baptist are concerned, and let us show that we are Abolitionists, by our actions as well as words.

T. S.

June 2, 1843.

State Liberty Convention.

Pursuant to a vote of the Liberty Convention held in Hallowell on the nineteenth day of January last,

"That the State Committee be requested and authorized to call a State Liberty Convention, pending the ensuing political campaign, at such time and place as they may decide"—

The undersigned hereby request the friends of Liberty throughout the State, to meet in Convention at PORTLAND, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND DAY of AUGUST, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

The objects of this Convention are, to obtain light in regard to Slavery as it exists in his country, and its relation to the politics of the nation—to discuss the principles and objects of the Liberty Party, and to take measures for its more complete organization throughout the State. Also to appoint two or more delegates to attend the National Liberty Convention to be held at Buffalo.

It is highly important that there should be a full attendance at this Convention.

JOHN E. GODFREY,
R. G. LIBBY,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
W. F. M. REED,
ASA WALKER,
CHARLES A. STACKPOLE,
SETH HAY,
State Central Committee.

Bangor, July 27, 1843.

Notice—Alteration of Time.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United States:

DEAR FRIENDS:—

It is with extreme regret that at the solicitation of the A. S. State Society in Maine, we again change the time of the National Convention. We do it to permit our friends in Maine and Vermont to attend, whose State elections would conflict with the time we designated in September.

We publish the letter of the State Society in Maine, as our justification. Said Convention will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of August next, at 10 A. M., at the city of Buffalo, N. Y. It is hoped each State will send as many delegates as each State is entuled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend.

ALVAN STEWART, *Chm.*
E. W. GOODWIN.
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
BRIAH GREEN,
WILLIAM GOODELL.

Notice.

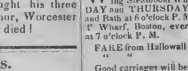
The Liberty Party for the Representative District composed of the towns of Mt. Vernon and Winthrop are hereby requested to meet in the Brick School House in Winthrop Village on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a Representative to the next Legislature, and to attend to such other business as may come before them.

Per Order of the Committee.

Aug. 12, 1843.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1843.

☞ *FARE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS TO BOSTON.*



The superior and fast sailing Steamer

J. W. RICHMOND,

NATH'L KIMBALL, Master,

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:—Leaving Steamboon Wharf, HALLOWELL, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4, Gardiner at half past 5, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave north side T Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, 25 c. } Meals
" " Bath, 25 c. } Extra.

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Vassalboro, Readfield, Wilton, Farmington, &c. Travellers wishing to take this route, will find it a very expeditious route, as a good Stage runs regular between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any packages so sent.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents,
Hallowell, JULY 25, 1843. 31

Dye Stuffs and Clothiers' Tools

FOR SALE BY

S. PAGE & CO.

150 CASKS GROUND LOGWOOD

100 do	do	Camwood
75 do	do	Fustic
50 do	do	Sandwood
25 do	do	Hyperoic or Nicaragua
10 do	do	Peach
5000 lbs	Copperas	
2000 do	Blue Vitriol	
3000 do	Alum	
1000 do	Oil Vitriol	
1000 do	Madder	

Lac Dye—Grain Tin—Muriatic Acid—Aqua Fortis—Concentrated Oil Vitriol—Red Tartar—Nutgalls—Bengal and Manilla Indigo—Wood Sumac—Otter—Cudbear—Sal Soda—Soda Soap—Quercitron Bark—Logwood Red Spanish Texlas—Tenter Hooks—Press Papers—Press Plates—Coppers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold to Woolen Factories, Clothiers and all others who may wish to purchase, as low as they can be had in Boston including the freights, &c., and all the articles are of the first quality. c46s52

Drugs & Medicines.

S. PAGE & CO. have just received a large stock of Drugs of the best qualities and will sell to Physicians, Traders or families at reduced prices.

N. B. Personal attention given to putting up Physician's prescriptions. 50

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saginaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to R.

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 STATE STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

References:—SAMUEL E. SEWALL Esq., Boston.
DANIEL CADY, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

Poetry.

For the First of August Celebration.
BY JOHN PIERPONT.

Thy voice, O God, is on the air,
As it stirs the leaves of every tree
That stands around us, while at prayer
For the negro captive's liberty.
That's well! That's well! That's well!
For, louder is thy voice, O God,
Than the voice of all who ply the rod.

Thy hand, O God, hath raised the grove
That above us lifts its leafy shield,
While in our armor, Truth and Love,
We are here, on Freedom's battle-field,
That's well! That's well!
For stronger is thy hand, O God,
Than the hand of all who ply the rod.

Thy smile, O God, is in the light
That around us shines from all the sky,
When, or at noontide or at night,
To the slave we speak of Liberty.
That's well! That's well!
For, brighter is thy smile, O God,
Than the smile of all who ply the rod.

Thy word, O God, Well done! Well done!
Is forever heard, nor heard in vain,
When Man casts off and tramples on
His iron yoke and broken chain.
That's well! That's well!
For, mightier is thy word, O God,
Than the word of all who ply the rod.

Thy frown, O God, on him doth rest,
Who returneth, bound, the hunted thrall,
Though in a robe of ermine drest
And the highest in a judgment hall.
That's well! all well!
Though darker is thy frown, O God,
Than the hue of all who feel the rod.

The Family.

The Necessity of cultivating the Conscience in Early Childhood.

No person who mingles much with mankind can fail to have observed the very limited sway which conscience has over the minds of by far the greater parts of men. They act from passion, from impulse, from self-love, from caprice, from anything rather than a simple and sincere desire to do right. Even among those who make a profession of religion, and give some evidence that they have really become new creatures, we see many in whom the power of conscience seems extremely small. We see many who will act contrary to some one or more of the moral precepts of the Bible, and justify themselves in taking such a course; not, we really believe, because they deliberately mean to do wrong, but because their conscience is not properly enlightened and exercised. Now, cannot mothers do much by proper care in training their children while young, to understand and respect the dictates of conscience to bring about a better state of things?

This is an important inquiry. We are all aware that any faculty of mind or body, may be improved by judicious use, and is injured and weakened by neglect. God has given each of us a faculty by which we discern the moral qualities of actions; but if this is neglected in early life, have we not reason to fear that it will never attain sufficient power to any great strength or activity? A very young child can be made to understand that certain actions are right and others wrong, and may be taught to do the one, and abstain from the other, for this reason, even when he has no right conception. I once knew a child not four years of age, who had permission to call for a little playmate on his way to school. He came to the door and asked, "Is William going to school?" 'Yes, he will be ready in a few minutes, come in.' 'No, my mother told me not to.' 'Well, then wait till he comes.' 'No, my mother told me not to stop.' 'Well, then wait till he comes.' 'No, my mother told me not to, but I wish he was ready.' The child went on, but when he had gone a rod or two the gentlemen who applied to try him, said, 'now you can come back, that will not be stopping.' 'But it would not be right, Mr. S., you know it would not, for mother told me to go straight to school, and if I come back, that is just as bad as stopping'—This child had been taught to obey his parents because it was the command of God; and tho' it had sometimes been necessary to punish him for disobedience, four years before this, but with motive of action presented to him. It was always "Is this right? Will it please your Heavenly Father?" He saw his parents acting from principle, and not their daily conduct; and long before his heart was changed, we believe he was more conscientious than many who are real Christians, but who have not been thus carefully trained.

Children are taught to judge of actions by the law of God as well as by any other law. I know mothers who think differently, and who say that a child may be led to abstain from a given course of conduct from a sense of shame, and a fear of losing the reputation and a confidence of his friends before he can understand that he ought to do, or not to do a thing, because it is in itself wrong, and in opposition to the law of God. But is not this the very cause and groundwork of the evil of which we are speaking? Is it not because we act, and teach our children to act, with reference to the opinions of the world (the Christian world it may be, but still the world is the same) rather than to the dictates of conscience, and the all-seeing eye of God, that they grow up with such erroneous feelings in this respect.

But there are some who fear that the endeavor to teach children to govern themselves by reference to self approbation, will make them self-righteous, and so increase the difficulty of their conversion. But if they are taught the perfect purity of the law of God, and that when they have done their best they are unprofitable, sinful creatures, there can be little danger of such a result. Besides, when a child, so trained, acts in evident opposition to the voice of conscience, he has an opportunity to press home upon him with double power, the record of his utter depravity and rebellion against God, to make him feel that no future good conduct can atone for his past wrong doing, and show him his need of being wholly regenerated, and made a new creature in Christ Jesus. He cannot help feeling at sometimes that his passions are too strong for his control, and he may be led by the faithful and judicious efforts of a mother, to look in simplicity of heart, for aid from heaven.

* * * * *

But I anticipate one most formidable objection on the part of mothers, to taking the course. It is that they do not so live in the conscientious discharge of all their daily duties, as to be able to teach their children with any degree of They feel the importance of the duty, but they are unfit for it, and they cannot be unfitted but by their own sin. But this excuse will be little comfort to the agonized parent who shall meet her beloved child at the bar of God and see him placed on the left hand of the Judge through her neglect. If any mother feels this truth, I would remind her that for all past transgressions there is pardon to the true penitent. Come, then, and let your children from this time see in you a conscientious desire to discharge all your duty. Act, yourself from principle—and no one will know whether you really act thus, sooner than your children—and with an ordinary blessing you may hope to reap a large reward.—*Mother's Journal.*

The Child's Voice.
BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

Is there, when the winds are singing,
In the happy summer time—
Where the ripened air is ringing
With earth's music heavenward springing,
Forest chirp, and village chime—
Is there, of the rounds that float,
Minglingly, a single note
Half so sweet, and clear, and wild,
As the laughter of a child?

Listen; and be now delighted!
'Morn hath touched her golden strings;
Earth and sky their vows have plighted,
Life and light are re-united,
Amid countless carolings;
Yet, delicious as they are,
There's a sound that's sweeter far—
One that makes the heart rejoice
More than all—the human voice!

Organ finer, deeper, clearer,
Though it be a stranger's tone;
Than the winds or water dearer,
More enchanting to the hearer;
For it answereth his own.
But of all its witching words,
Sweeter than the songs of birds,
Those are sweetest, babbling wild
Through the laughter of a child.

Harmonies from time-touched towers,
Haunted strains from rivulets,
Hum of bees among the flowers,
Rustling leaves and silver showers—
These, are long, the ear forgets;
But in mind there is a sound
Ringing on, the whole year round;
Heart deep laughter, that I heard,
Ere my child could speak a word.

Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer,
Fondlier formed to catch the strain—
Ear of one whose love is surer;
Hers, the mother, the endurer
Of the deepest shore of pain;
Hers the distillation of the tone,
Memories of that cry of pleasure;
Hers to hoard a lifetime after,
Echoes of that infant laughter.

Yea; a mother's large affection
Hears with a mysterious sense,
Breathings that evade detection,
Whisper faint and fine inflection,
Thrill in her with power intense.
Childhood's honeyed tones unslaught,
Liveth she in loving thought:
Tones that never thence depart;
For she listens with her *heart*.

The great object of Life.

And what can this be, children? The question is to you. You are young; life is before you; have you ever thought what you wished, above all things, to live for? Perhaps the little boy who now is reading this article says, my object will be to be a great man. I am going to study hard: I do not think I shall care so much for the money, but I shall be a *great man;* another wishes to be rich; and a third to live easy; but who among all the dear children who have looked at the Wreath, have thought that with them, it should be the great object of life to please God? Religion, perhaps, seems a gloomy subject—you cannot consent to make that your chief concern. God may let you have your choice—if you do not wish to serve him, you have reason to suppose he will permit you to be excused.

And what if he should do this? What if he should allow you now, to spend one in the very morning of your days, to choose to be one of the pleasures of sin for a season, rather than to live in obedience to God's commands? Do you ever seriously think what would be the consequence? Dear little friend, if you never have reflected upon this subject, will you begin now to do it? Will you go immediately to your chamber and think this matter calmly over?—You know the part which thinks will never die but that it will continue to think forever and ever. This is a solemn subject. Would it be more agreeable to listen to a story or a song, than to be asked what is the great object for which you wish to live? No, I will not allow myself for a moment to believe this, but will hope and pray continually that all the readers of the Wreath, whether young or old, will, without delay, decide that as for them they will serve the Lord.—*Wreath.*

GETTING A PARDON.—A convict named Green McDonald was recently pardoned by Gov. Shannon, of Ohio. The Cincinnati Sun says a fraud was practised to get him out of the penitentiary some time ago. A petition was circulated inviting John Tyler to go to that city on a visit, to which the names of many distinguished citizens were attached. So soon as all the names were procured, the heading was taken off and a petition to Gov. Shannon for the pardon of Green McDonald put in its place. The proceeding has created much feeling.

The drought has been so severe in the Connecticut Valley, that the farmers have been obliged to feed out hay to their cattle, there being no grass in the field.

☞ The farmers in Ohio are already selling their hogs, delivered next winter. The asking price is $3,00, but sales have been made to some extent at $2,50 per cwt. The quantity of pork will be about equal to that of last season.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred on the Reading and Pottsville Railroad, on the morning of Tuesday. Two trains came in collision, (one loaded with coal, the other a train empty) in consequence of a dense fog. Eight or ten cars were broken to pieces, and the locomotive thrown entirely off the track. Two men were killed, and several badly wounded by jumping from the train.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FIVES on the *Bank of Commerce in New York* have recently been put in circulation. They are so well executed as to have been received on deposite in some of the other banks.

Brown University at Providence.—Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of this Institution, has made a donation of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of founding premiums to be awarded for excellence in the studies preparatory to admission in the Freshman class.

The Courier de Lyons states, that water pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumous joints, are being manufactured at Rive de Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast iron, and are 30 per cent cheaper.

Miscellaneous.

Edinburgh.

Rev. Mr. Condit, of Portland, is now travelling in Scotland. The following is an extract from one of his letters in the Christian Mirror:

You hardly take a step, without meeting some object, around which cluster the reminiscences of the past. Go to the Castle—the period of its foundation unknown;—what a long and varied history does it tell, of revolution, victory, defeat, stratagem and suffering. How often at this point has the tide of fortune in battle been turned. What truth and vividness, does the survey of its walls and apartments give to the histories of Bruce and Douglas and Mary and their times, down to the seige of Cromwell. Yes, the unfortunate—[shall I only say, unfortunate?]—Mary, not only here, but where can you go in Scotland, without finding memorials of her and of her distresses. No sooner did I find myself encompassed by the walls of the Castle, than I was asked to look into the apartment of Queen Mary—the little room where she gave birth to James VI; I presented my order at the massive, iron-barred door of the Crown Room, which was that day the keeper, dressed in the style of the Body guards of the old kings of Scotland.—Within the room on a table, were the "Scottish Regalia," crown, sceptre and sword, with four candles lighted, and placed around them. Here again was an epitome of a long and interesting history.—That crown—not only associated with Bruce, Queen Mary, but with Queen Mary in some of her most dreadful calamities.—And then what is a visit to Holy Rood Palace and the ruins of the Abbey, but to revive some of the most thrilling scenes in the life of the Queen, especially in connexion with Darnley,—to visit her dining room, her bed room, her bed just as she left it 300 years ago—to see her work box, work table, the marble slab on which she kneeled when she was crowned—the closet like apartment where she was with Rizzio, the Countess of Argyle, and one or two others, when Darnley coming up by a narrow passage which opens near the door of this small apartment, surprised them, seized Rizzio to slay him—and many other memorials that might be mentioned. What a spot of intense but mournful interest! But I must not linger here.

This too is the city of Reformers and martyrs. Perhaps you have read their history with gratitude and tears.—this will only make you tread this ground with more interest. Visit the very house of John Knox, look on his pulpit, preserved in the Museum, now too frail for you to step into it. Walk through Grass market, the 'Smithfield of Edinburgh.' Handle the Thumberkins with which the victims of religious persecution used to be tortured, &c. &c. Here the work of truth have been thought to be worth, that it can outlive persecution, that blood shed for it is not always lost.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL. We copy the following from the St. Louis New Era, of the 26th instant:

We learn from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, of the 15th, that the great Indian council at Tah-le-quah, in the Cherokee nation, closed its deliberations on the 3d inst.—Delegates from the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Delaware, Shawnee, Pinnkasha, Wea, Osage, Seneca, Stockbridge, Ottawa, Chippewa, Peoria, Witchetah, Pottowatome, and Seminole tribes, were present. The result of their deliberations was a compact, binding upon each nation, party thereto, embracing the following objects. To maintain peace and friendship among each other. To abstain from retaliation for offences committed by individuals. To provide for the improvement of their people in agriculture, manufactures, and other arts of peace. That no nation, without the consent of the whole, sell, cede, or in any manner, alienate to the U. S. any part of their present territory. To provide for the punishment of crimes committed by the citizens of one nation upon those of another. To admit the citizens of one nation to citizenship in any other nation, party to the compact. To endeavor to suppress the use of ardent spirits within the limits of the respective nations; and to prohibit its introduction by the citizens of one nation into the territory of another.?

Mechanic's State Convention.

This Convention was held at Gardiner Aug. 11, and appears to have been one of much interest, and will no doubt be useful. Elihu Burrit, the Learned blacksmith,' was present and addressed the convention in a most able manner. Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Beale of Bangor, and C. Holden Esq. of Portland. Measures were taken to issue a monthly periodical at Bangor devoted to the interests of mechanics in the State. The following are some of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Mechanics Associations in this State, as purely education-al institutions, the design of which should be the true elevation of character in the mass of society, by facilitating the acquisition of useful knowledge.

Resolved, That this Convention honestly, but strongly recommend to every association in the State, to organize each winter, evening schools, for *mutual instruction* of themselves and apprentices, as very beneficial to the employer and employed; and the most conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, of any method that can be adopted.'

Resolved, That it is the express duty of this Convention, to use their best endeavors, to hasten the time when a mechanic blacksmith' shall not excite the wonder of a learned man—the time when not only Mechanics but all the laboring class shall become learned.'

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Mechanics to acquaint themselves with the various trades, and in their intercourse with each other, to be respectable and kind, avoiding anything calculated to create discord, and foster a spirit of envy and jealousy towards each other.'

☞ There is a large manufactory of water pails at Brunswick, where they turn off the article more rapidly than any where else—the price varies from $2 to 3 per dozen, according to quality. A cotton factory in the same town, which cost $150,000 was sold a few months since in Boston for $25,000 and the present owners are doing a good business with it.

The Pirates Arrested.

The Supposed Pirates of the Sch Lavina, (two of the three) have been arrested at New York.

The names of the men arrested are George Matthews and David Babe. Wm. Webster is supposed to have gone on to Philadelphia. In Babe's bag was found part of the captain's clothes, and on his person was found the mate's watch.

Matthews, since his arrest, has made a full confession. His verson of the affair, as given in the Journal of Commerce, is that on the night of the 13th or 14th of July, he, Webster, and the cook were below, and that Babe came to him and told him that the captain and mate had quarrelled, and while falling fell overboard.

Babe then altered the course of the vessel, and in about ten days they made land, and having plundered the sloop and scuttled her, they were about to get into the boat to go ashore, when Babe attacked the steward, who was a colored man, named John Johnson, with an axe, and immediately killed him.

As soon as they landed they all three made their way to New York.

Matthews is a young fellow, and seems quite willing to disclose the whole, and is very much affected. He said that Babe, who is a stout Englishman, committed all the murders. Babe is a very bad looking fellow, stout and sulky.

DEATH BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.—The coroner held an inquest last evening at the City Hospital, on the body of Caroline Kane, alias Fanny Byron, who resided at No. 131 Hust street, kept by a person by the name of Smith. On Saturday night a week ago, near midnight, as the deceased and Adeside Smith, sister of the person with whom the deceased boarded, were engaged in filling a lamp with camphene, the lamp and the can from which they were filling exploded, in consequence of a lighted candle being held too near, and both of the persons mentioned, were burned in a frightful manner.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

MORE BIBLES BURNED.—The Protestant Vindicator contains a letter from a clergyman in Mexico, N. Y. in which he states that the ladies of his charge furnished all the Roman Catholic priests in their bounds with copies of the Bible, which they received with readiness; but as soon as the priest came, the Bibles were all collected together and publicly burned in the streets.

There is a flourishing colony of colored people at Carthagena, Ohio. Having left the menial occupations," which popular opinion assigns to colored people,' and resolved to do something for themselves, they say they have abundantly reaped the rich fruits of labor, frugality and temperance. They have secured thousands of acres, built comfortable houses, cleared farms, have cattle and sheep, and consequently have plenty to eat and clothing, says the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the Emperor Currency, at Philadelphia, 15 days from Kingston, Jam., we learn that a vessel arrived at Kingston, 10th ult. bringing the intelligence that a French Admiral, with five ships of war, arrived at Hayti 23d ult. The precise object of their visit did not transpire, but coupling it with the late transactions there, no doubt was entertained but that France was solicitous to take Hayti under her protection. The Haytiens were about to be called upon to their allegiance, and manifested most friendly feelings towards the French officers.

FRENCH OPINION OF IRISH REPEAL. The National publishes the proceedings at a late meeting of the Repeal Association, in Dublin, and observes that though Mr. O'Connell is pacifically inclined, the enemies of Ireland are not so. England is a jealous conqueror, who will not suffer that her victim should break the chains. She conquered Ireland, and she holds her oppressed prey attached to her power, by the heaviest chains. She has imposed on Ireland her laws, her aristocracy, her territorial constitution, and the dominion of her clergy.—It is in the nature of things that such a union cannot, that Ireland is condemned to exist, always destitute, and always indigent; and if her heart revolts, if her valiant population endeavor to break their chains the cannon are ready, and the bayonet in position will not long be delayed. Such at present is her situation. It must lead sooner or later to a dreadful crisis.—Let Ireland prepare for it! Justice, right, and Europe are on her side. Nations will join in the concert, and wherever humanity is respected, ardent prayers will be offered for the success of the cause of Ireland, which is the cause of all oppressed people.

To the Editor of the American Traveller:

I notice in your paper of July 28th an extract from a communication in the Salem Register, containing several inaccurate assertions in regard to steamboats on the Kennebec. The intimation that the steamer Telegraph (which boat was put on the route in opposition to the Railroad and steamer Huntress) was bought off by the owners of the John W. Richmond, and the statement that the Telegraph was the first to reduce the fare, are neither correct.—It was the proprietors of the J. W. R. who *first* reduced the fare, in consequence of having two boats to contend with—the Huntress and Telegraph.

It is stated by the Register's correspondent that after the Telegraph was hauled off, and before the Huntress was put on the route, the proprietors of the J. W. Richmond had their bills printed raising the fare; which is not the fact. There never were any such bills printed, nor did the proprietors of the J. W. R. contemplate raising the fare at any time.

A word in relation to the two boats now on the Kennebec—the John W. Richmond and Splendid. It is well known that the first named boat was built by a number of wealthy gentlemen, and that no expense was spared in making her staunch and strong, and a first rate sea boat. Since she has been on the Kennebec route she has proved herself to be one of the best boats that ever navigated waters. The travelling public have ever been satisfied with the boat and her skillful and gentlemanly commander, Capt. Kimball, as the patronage bestowed on her amply proves.

In regard to the Splendid. It is pretty well understood that she was sent down here in opposition to the J. W. Richmond, for the purpose of *forcing* the proprietors of the J. W. R. to buy her, or pay for hauling her up—her owners having no further use for her on the route on which for years she has been running—having been superseded by much better and faster boats. KENNEBEC.

SOLITUDE SWEETENED.—Married, in Warren, (Pa.) 12th ult. Mr. Abram Solitude, to Miss Mary Ann Sweet.

STATE OF MAINE.

THE Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to a change of the time of the meeting of the Legislature, to whom was referred the petition of Selectmen and others in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Waterville, praying that a change of the system of elections so that a plurality of votes shall only be regarded to effect an election,—also for a change for the time of holding the sessions of Legislature, and for regulating the length of said sessions, and fixing pay for the same, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report a preamble and Resolve, which is herewith submitted. And ask leave to have this report with the preamble and the resolve to be published in the newspapers in this State, that publish the laws of the State, and be referred to the next Legislature.

SOLOMON BROOKS, Chairman.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1843.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JEREMIAH HASKELL, Secretary.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 16, 1843.

Read and concurred.

WM. T. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Resolves in relation to amendments of the Constitution and adopting the plurality system in elections.

Whereas the great and paramount object, in all elections by the people, is to ascertain the will of the people as to give a fair and just expression to the greater number in all elections to be made by the people; and

Whereas by requiring a majority of all the votes or ballots cast as is now required by the constitution and laws of this State the people are subjected to great expense, inconvenience and trouble, by reason of the divisions among the electors in many and most cases, balloting for more than two candidates for the same office, whereby it is found difficult to secure the election of any one, giving great encouragement to factionist and disappointed demagogues in the attempts of such to create discord among the people and prevent an election of any one; and

Whereas by the operation of the majority system as practiced in this State, it is found that instead of electing those to office who are the first choice of the people or of any very considerable portion of them; under the present organization of parties in this country, any small faction in very many instances, has the power of dictating as to who shall be elected or to be chosen or to defeat an election by the people, and

Whereas, by the adoption of the plurality system in part, or in whole, in our elections, many, if not all such difficulties will be obviated, and as your committee believe a much fairer and more full expression will be given to the people will; the people will be saved expense in time and money, and the election will be completed with far less excitement and irritation of feelings; and when a choice is made, all fewer vacancies will exist and the people will be enabled to fill the offices with men of their choice, therefore

Resolved, That the constitution of this State be so amended that in the election of Governor, Representatives to Congress, Senators to the State Legislature, and all County Officers, a plurality vote shall elect at the first meeting held for that purpose,—and that in the election of Representatives to the State Legislature at the first meeting held for that purpose it shall require a majority of votes, and if no choice is effected, then on the second meeting held for that purpose a plurality shall elect.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 12, 1843.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the original papers on the files of the Senate.

PHILLIP C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

Astonishing News!!

☞ THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be rlessed with the curable Diseases.

THE HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Solomon of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of

Pulmonary Consumption,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs in the whole range of Pharmacy.

☞ J. BRADLEE, 62 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers.
Hallowell, SAML. ADAMS, Wholesale & Retail.
Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.
Augusta, J. P. Dillingham, W. Caldwell.
Bangor, David Bugbee.
Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co. 3m32

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,
HALLOWELL, MAINE,

BY
PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco and Kid Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings. Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and will dispose of goods to all by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. *July*, 1842.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL, to manufacture cloth for custom ers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 cts per yard.	
Common flilled cloth,	33 to 42	do
Satinet, *including warp,*	30 to 37½	do
Blankets, 2 *yards wide,*	33 to 42	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr. Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

Sarsaparilla.

A FEW hundred pounds of dry Sarsaparilla root, wanted by the subscriber in exchange for goods.
June 28 4tf A. & J. ADAMS.

Sands's Sarsaparilla.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all arising from an impure state of the Blood, especially, namely:

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or the Face—Blotches—Biles—Carbuncles—Ring Worm or Tetter—Scald Head—and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Sciatica—Syphilitic Symptoms—Scirrhus—and Diseases Arising from an Injudicious Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Impudence in the Head—&c. &c. Chronic Constitutional Evils to be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a man who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Rheumatism. It speaks itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 5
Messrs. SANDS, Gents—Although I am disfigured for life, I have not lost my reckoning, over, white I exist, shall I cease to feel the benefits conferred, through the use of your Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the nose by a small red spot, attended with itching and irritations. This gradually subsiding, and new ravages of a disease which progressed, I left, nostril was first destroyed, and continued to spread the inside of the nose, and septum, right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was gone! Many powerful applications were made use of to restore the nose to its former shape, which caused a great deal of pain, but all proved ineffectual. Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved ineffectual. The last he used to grow worse, and as a drowning man seizes at a straw, I used every thing I could hear of, considered applicable to my case, and finally consulted with the treatment, and relinquished all hope of getting cured.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, and under whose treatment I was, considered it incurable. I was told I could not live. I was told so. As a last resort I was recommended to try Sands' and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last, I left for America, and arrived in New York in May. The disease continued gradually to increase, both upwards and backwards, having destroyed a portion of the forehead, and was spreading around upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman who was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, why don't you try the Sarsaparilla?" No. I replied "There is no use, I believe it will do me no good." The kind hearted stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and after using your Sarsaparilla for about two months, I felt myself quite well. The disease stopped in its ravages, all those unpleasant and painful pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good and I enjoy health, under the blessings of an over-ruling Providence, I attribute the result entirely to Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and be cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, your friend, THOMAS LLOYD.
Nurse Alley, No. 5.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } On this 25th day of City and County of Brooklyn, } 1842, before me personally appeared Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanent cure diseases having their origin in the impurities of the blood and depraved condition of the general system, such as the following: King's Evil, in its worst forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cases of long standing; Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, nose or body, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from injudicious use of mercury, female derangements and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, No. 79 Fulton street, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to mark that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is curing such remarkable cures of the most inveterate cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other, as the proprietors have published a circular, addressed to the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity.

SEARS'

Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam
SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

The best medicine now in use for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA, &c.

And other diseases of the Lungs.

IT is recommended by many Physicians in this vicinity, and has been used by more than Hundred Thousand persons within a few years effecting some of the most astonishing cures, and in all cases where it has been used according to directions of the medicine; even those who have been given over by their Physicians and friends as incurable with Consumption, have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of those who have once acquainted with its use. By many families it is kept constantly, and they will be able application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine S. SEARS, Druggist, Boston, would not offer to the public if he was not fully convinced of its being a valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs. It is recommended to be used in doses of a table spoonful, or a wine glass full, three times a day, a reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, which is signed by S. SEARS, Boston.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston by W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. Kingsbury, N. H. by W. B. Smith, Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Prentiss; in the County of Kennebec by all the druggists in Augusta Gardiner and Waterville, Alfred, Hallowell, Bath, Brunswick, Bowdoinham, Dresden, H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; Dr. B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; Geo. A. Starr and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co., Hallowell Rass, China; Blackwell & Tozman, Clinton; Asa and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pittston; Peabody & Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Bradbury, Dr. Dunn & Co., Sidney; N. Hinds, Greene; A. L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the principal towns in this State.

BITTERS

☞ THE MOST ELEGANT, SALUBRIOUS and Wonderful Restorative, in all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, is the celebrated

German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters

Prepared by Dr. D. F. BRADLEE, 62 COURT Street, Boston.

This fine herbal medicine is an ambrosial nectar of surpassing excellence and perfection; it is an extraordinary and powerful tonic, and a most invigorating, stimulating, and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and efficacious in all cases of Nervous and debilitated diseases.

It is an unquestionable and never failing remedy in all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Colic, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency and Sinking of the Stomach, Looseness of Spirits, Weakness, Distress, General Debility, and Nervousness.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring those persons broken down by secretary efforts of the mind, from excessive study, Merchants, Lawyers, Students, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It creates a healthy action of the heart, increases the quantity of blood, and imparts to the whole organization that energy and vigor which is the concomitant of the invalid the vigor and health of the purest health.

☞ The price of this grand Restorative is only $1 per bottle.

☞ It may be obtained of the following Agents, and of the dealers in Medicine throughout N. England.

Augusta, J. E. LADD.
Gardiner, E. & F. KINGSBURY & Co.
Winthrop, S. CHANDLER.
HALLOWELL, SAML. ADAMS, wholesale & retail.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

IS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for more than a quarter of a century in biliousness, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which arise from a disordered liver.
SAMUEL ADAMS.